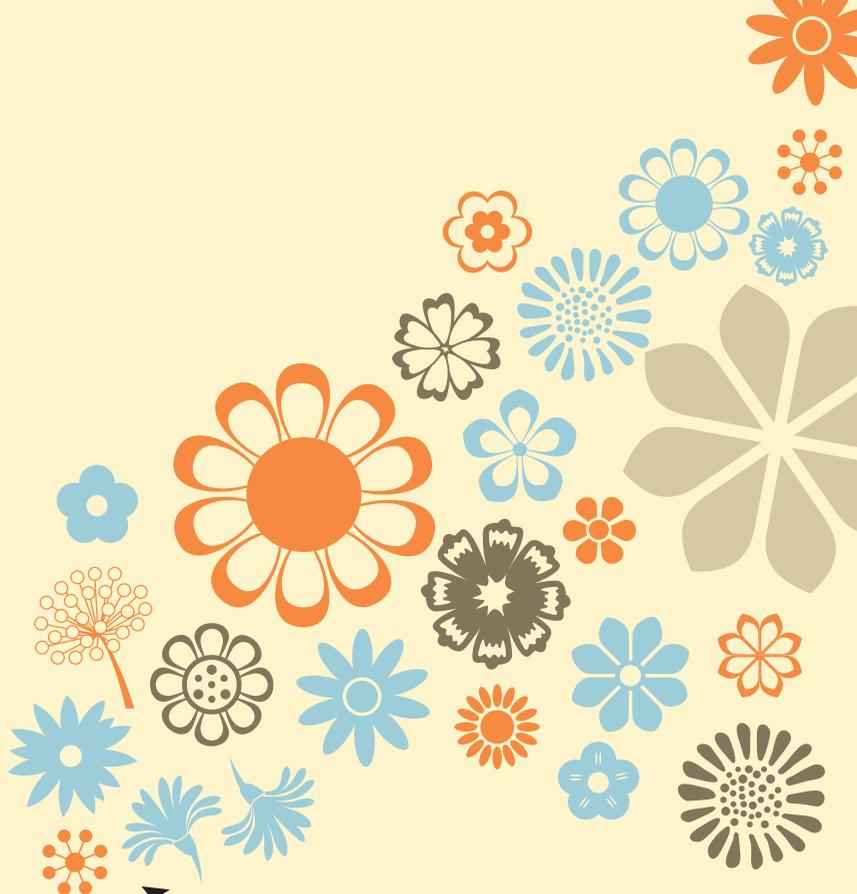




CANDLE SAFETY



Wicks

A container candle's wick should be properly secured to the bottom of the candle. During the burning of the candle, the wick should not move from the manufacturer's original placement.

A well-designed candle has a wick that keeps the candle's heat and fuel delivery rate in balance. The wrong wick choice for any given candle can result in undesirable burn characteristics, such as large, sooty flames, or tunneling.

Wicks are sensitive to changes in the candle-making process that can alter performance. Professionally engineered and processed wicks perform more consistently over the life of the candle.

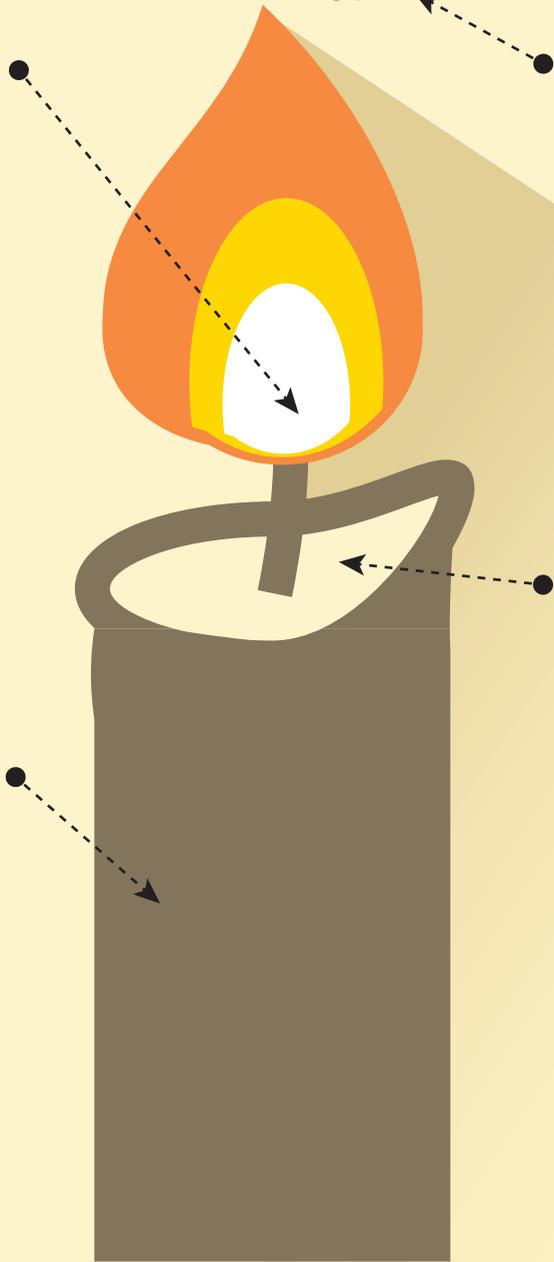
Wax

Wait until wax is solid before handling or moving candles.

Extinguishing wax-fueled fires: Smother the flame, as with any grease fire. Never add water to hot or burning wax.

Keep candles away from combustibles and heat sources, such as stoves or radiators.

Never add anything to candle wax.



Fragrance

Candles are available in hundreds of scents, from ocean breeze to woody, floral to spicy, and gourmand to cut grass.

Fragrance is created to provide optimal safety and enjoyment specific to the candle wax blends. No need to mix additional fragrance oil into a candle.

For the safety of the user, never add foreign objects or materials to the candle, as these materials could catch fire.

Melt Pool

The candle flame's heat radiates down into and melts the wax. The resulting melt pool of a candle is the liquid fuel available for the wick.

Different waxes form melt pools of different temperatures. If you are making your own candles, match the wick to the wax to create the ideal melt pool and candle burn.

Never add anything to the candle wax or melt pool. Adding materials, such as match sticks, oil, or decorative pieces, changes the way the candle burns in unpredictable ways and could create a fire hazard.

Never touch hot or molten wax.